REMARKS

Receipt of the Office Action of September 3, 2008 is gratefully acknowledged.

Claims 7 - 12 have been examined with the following result: claims 7 - 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 USC 102(b) by Cheng et al; and claim 11 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) by Cheng et al in view of Aaker et al.

In reply to these rejections, it should be noted that Cheng et al refers to a universal plug and play interface device for use in slave network, for example an UPnP device network based on the Bluetooth standard. The interface has a processor for transforming a UPnP command into a device command which is transmitted to a non-UPnP device being controlled. UPnP is architecture for pervasive peer-to-peer network connectivity of intelligent appliances, wireless devices and PCs of all form factors. The solution refers to the home, office and public spaces, but not to the process solutions technology.

According to Cheng et al, a bridging device couples an IP (Internet Protocol) network to one or more non-IP networks, in order to facilitate the control of non-UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) devices by an UPnP controller on the IP network. Each of the non-IP slave networks may employ different network technologies, such as USB, Bluetooth, HAVi, Home API, HomeRF, X-10, Jini, and so on. The bridging device includes an IP network interface for receiving commands and requests from the UPnP controller, and one or more slave network interfaces that transform the received commands and requests into device and network specific commands and requests. These device and network specific commands and requests are communicated to the controlled non-UPNP device, via the slave network, using the slave network's protocol. The bridging device also communicates event status messages to the UPnP controller, corresponding to the non-UPnP devices' response to the UPnP controller's commands and requests. The bridging

device also includes enabling logic to support the UPNP addressing, discovery, and description processes for each of the devices on the non-IP network. To minimize the storage requirements at the bridging device, the bridging device is configure to use a file server that is also resident on an IP network, wherein the file server contains the detailed information required to effect the appropriate UPnP addressing, discovery, and description processes, and other information-laden tasks, as required.

It would not be incorrect to suggest that the elements 150, 160, 170 and 180 of Cheng et al, and certainly elements 150 and 170, are communications protocols and not field devices as field devices are understood in automation technology. Those skilled in the art would know this fact. The mere inclusion of the Internet and several communication protocol devices connected to an enabling controller does not equate to the method of the present invention.

The present invention is different. It relates to a method for updating device descriptions for different field devices. The field devices are used in process automation technology. The device description describes the functionality of the corresponding field device in a standardized language. There are two storing steps defined as well as a downloading step. To insure clarity, claim 7 has been amended to recite all the necessary steps, which, it is respectfully submitted, cannot be found in Cheng et al or Cheng et al in combination with Aaker et al.

Also submitted herewith is a REPLACEMENT SHEET for the drawing which identifies it as Fig. 1 to make it consistent with the specification.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and re-examination are respectfully requested and claims 7 - 12 found allowable.

Respectfully submitted,
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